

Today

Luxuries—22 Billions.
What Is An Insult?
Los Angeles Cuts Rates.
Own Your State.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE
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This country in 1920 spent for luxuries twenty-two billions and seven hundred millions of dollars. It seems incredible, but the figures are given in detail. That amount is greater than all the money that the nation has spent for education since it first started.

Such figures tell more about civilization in the United States than you might read in many volumes.

For the outside of the body alone, face powder, cosmetics, perfume, rouge, lip stick, etc., this nation spent seven hundred and fifty millions last year. For cigarettes it spent eight hundred millions. For cigars five hundred and ten millions. For jewelry five hundred millions.

One fact stands out, we evidently have money to spend if we WANT to spend it.

"What is an insult?" Answer that question offhand, then read of Mr. Edwin P. Kilroe, distinguished lawyer and public official. He denies that he insulted Mrs. Bourasse as they were riding together in an automobile.

Mr. Kilroe says he called the lady "crazy" and "liar," but did not INSULT her. "How do you mean you did not insult her?" you might ask. To this Mr. Kilroe replies: "I did not put my arm around her." As civilization progresses words change their meaning.

The hotels of Los Angeles have cut prices, some taking off half. It is a pleasure to spread this good news in many cities.

The cost of living never did go up in Los Angeles as in other places. Housekeeping there is a joy; a dollar buys two dollars' worth. Now hotels cut prices. Make your reservations for this spring and for next winter.

In New Jersey the village of Tavistock is incorporated, by nineteen prosperous gentlemen, to avoid Sunday blue laws, that prevented golf. A new Tavistock you may play golf three hundred and sixty-five days a year. The village has nineteen residents, and nineteen village jobs, one for each resident, an improvement even on ancient Athens.

Why does not some prosperous group buy an entire State? It is not impossible. Rhode Island, for instance, which is small and did not indorse prohibition.

Owning a State, a group of men could make laws to suit themselves, appoint two Senators, declare champagne "non-intoxicating," thus avoiding the prohibition amendment, issue unlimited State securities, free of income tax, enabling the residents to avoid taxation. Pleasant possibilities are in a privately owned State, with New York for its summer capital, Providence for its winter capital, and no local tax on personal property or income.

The big telephone company raises its rates, thirty per cent in some places, and at the same time without waiting for the rate increase raises its dividends to nine per cent. Little companies, owned by the big one, do the same. They sweetly explain that this is done to keep up the price of stock, enabling the company to sell more stock if it wants to.

How simple. Charge the people more, pay nine per cent, or eighteen per cent, or whatever may be desired, raise your prices in proportion, and more stock in case you want more money to extend your system further, then raise your rates higher, increase your dividends again, then sell more stock.

No reason why that should not go on forever, unless the people wake up, and at present they are sleeping soundly.

Roman Leondowski, ex-convict, was distressed by his own bad character. He felt melancholy and suicidal fits, felt inclined to attack others. Ex-rays found two bullets in his brain and he explained that he had been "in a fuss."

Eight surgeons predicted disaster when Leondowski said, "I will take a chance." And they watched Dr. Chapman take the chance.

Weak from ill health, Dr. Chapman was wheeled to Leondowski's operating room in an invalid chair and performed the operation sitting down. He cut a hole in the skull as big as a silver dollar, found the first bullet two inches below the surface, loosened it, worked it over three inches to the side of the skull, brought it upward and out through the opening. The bullet was half an inch long, flattened, with jagged edges.

The second bullet, wrapped up by nature in a sack of brain tissue, was left safely where it was. Leondowski feels better, may be entirely cured. Dr. Chapman has come back to bed. This is an age of wonderful scientific accomplishment.

How do you suppose the ancient semi-civilized people of South America performed trephining operations on the skull, when they had no chloroform or other anesthetic, and no instruments of steel?

AMERICAN COMMISSION INDICTS BRITAIN FOR IRISH TERROR

WEATHER

Rain this afternoon and tonight. Friday fair and cooler. Fresh south shifting to northwest winds late tonight. Temperature at 8 a. m., 56 degrees.

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The Washington Times

FINAL EDITION

D. C. LAWYER MADE PATENT COMMISSIONER

IRISH PROBERS INDICT BRITISH

American Commission Brings Seven Counts Against Crown for Methods Used in Erin.

The report of the American commission on conditions in Ireland that held hearings recently at the Lafayette Hotel in Washington, released today, brings seven indictments against the Imperial British government, based on evidence of witnesses relative to the campaign of murder and terrorism in Ireland.

THE SEVEN INDICTMENTS.

The indictments are:
"We find that the Irish people are deprived of the protection of British law, to which they would be entitled as subjects of the British king. They are likewise deprived of the moral protection granted by international law to which they would be entitled as belligerents. They are at the mercy of the Imperial British forces which, acting contrary both to all law and to all standards of human conduct, have instituted in Ireland a 'terror' the evidence regarding which seems to prove that:

"1. The Imperial British government has created and introduced into Ireland a force of at least 75,000 men, many of them youthful and inexperienced, and some of them convicts; and has incited that force to unbridled violence.

"2. The Imperial British forces in Ireland have indiscriminately killed innocent men, women and children; have indiscriminately assassinated persons suspected of being Republicans; have tortured and shot prisoners while in custody; adopting the subterfuge of 'refusal to talk' and 'attempts to escape' and have attributed to alleged 'Sinn Fein Extremists' the British assassination of prominent Irish Republicans.

SYSTEMATIC INCENDIARISM.

"3. House-burning and wanton destruction of villages and cities by Imperial British forces under Imperial British officers, have been continued and ordered by officials of the British government; and elaborate provision by gasoline sprays and bombs has been in a number of instances for systematic incendiary as part of a plan of terrorism.

"4. A campaign for the destruction of the means of existence of the Irish people has been conducted by the burning of factories, creameries, crops and farm implements and the shooting of farm animals. This campaign is carried on regardless of the political views of the owners, and results in widespread and acute suffering among women and children.

"5. Acting under a series of proclamations issued by the competent military authorities of the Imperial British forces, hostages are carried by force exposed to the fire of the British army. Sums are levied upon towns and villages as punishment for alleged offenses of individuals; private property is destroyed in reprisals for offenses with which the owners have no connection; and the civilian population is subjected to an inquisition upon the theory that individuals are in possession of information valuable to the military forces of Great Britain. These acts of the Imperial British forces are contrary to the laws of peace or war among modern civilized nations.

CIVIL LAW DESTROYED.

"6. The terror has failed to re-establish Imperial British civil government in Ireland. Throughout

6 BRITISH SLAIN IN BATTLE WITH IRISH

Sinn Fein Losses Heavy in Sanguinary Fighting at Rosscarberry Barracks.

LONDON, March 31.—Six policemen were reported killed and fourteen wounded in a sanguinary battle with Sinn Feiners at Rosscarberry barracks today, according to a Central News dispatch from Cork.

The Sinn Feiners were said to have suffered heavy casualties.

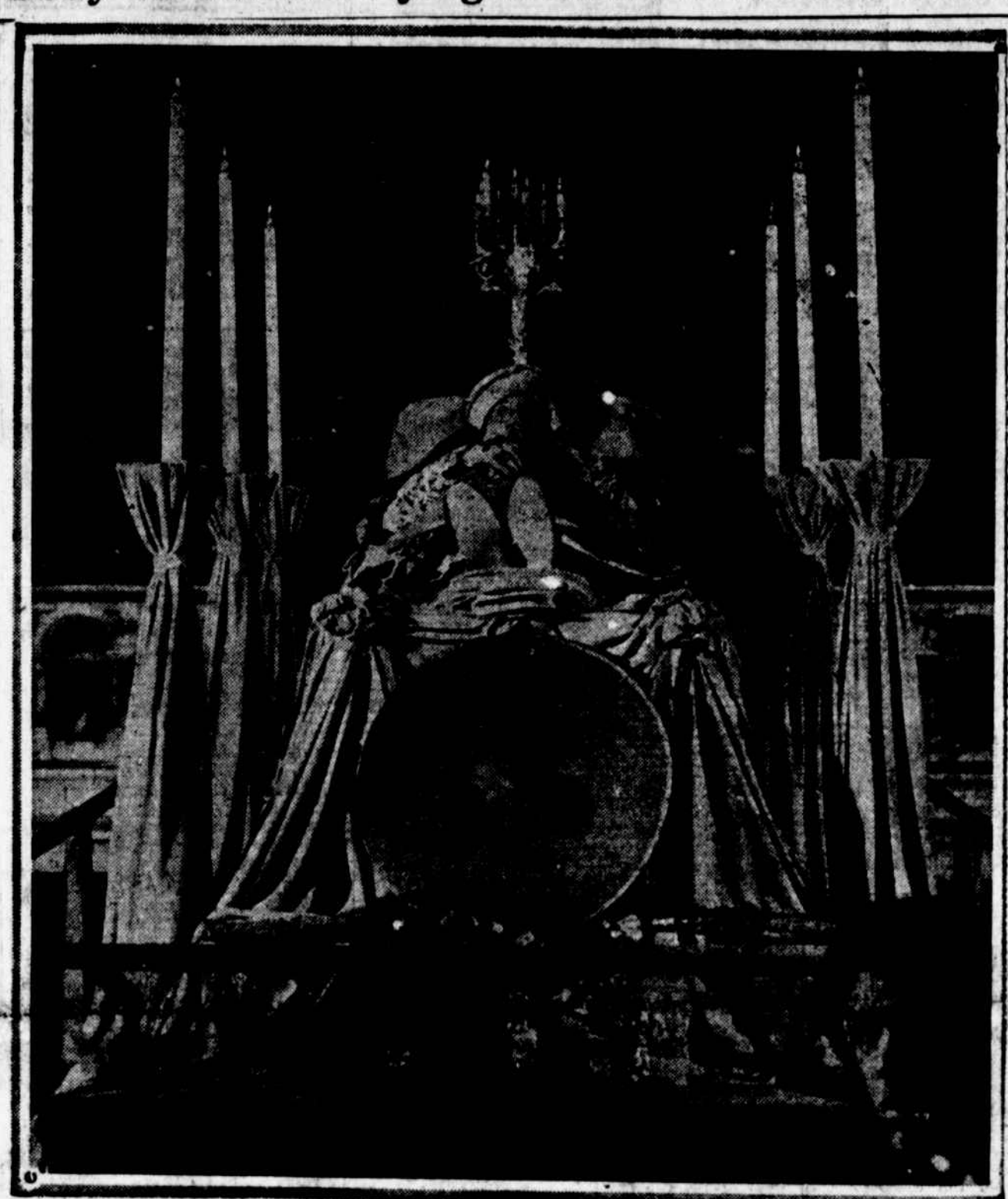
It was impossible to confirm the report or to get any additional details owing to the fact that all the wires from Rosscarberry had been cut.

Rosscarberry has been the scene of violent fighting between Black and Tans and Republicans in the past.

CHAINED HIS DAUGHTER IN PIGPEN; GETS ONE YEAR

GAUNTSVILLE, Md., March 31.—Andy Kovach was sentenced to one year in the work house at Uniontown, Pa., for chaining his daughter in a pig pen after, it is alleged, she ran away from home.

Body of Cardinal Lying in State Before Last Rites



Cardinal Gibbons Laid to Rest With Impressive Funeral Rites

REDS IN GERMANY STORM SHIPYARDS

Police Defeat Mob of 25,000 Who Try to Force General Strike at Bremen.

BERLIN, March 31.—Fresh clashes between Communists and German security police were reported from the great Rhineland industrial belt today.

The employers throughout Germany have issued an ultimatum to the workers to return to work before midnight; otherwise they will be dismissed.

The Reds attempted to blow up the Oranien bridge in this city, but the attempt was frustrated.

A band of heavily armed Reds attacked the industrial town of Gelsenkirchen, in Westphalia, but were driven off and retreated in the direction of Essen. Gelsenkirchen was defended by security police.

Four hundred Communist prisoners were captured by the security police in a battle at Remscheid. The casualties were not announced.

At Bremen a mob of 25,000 Reds attempted to storm the shipyards and force a general strike. Fires broke out in the ship building plants, but were extinguished.

Announcement was made by the head of the police department at midnight that the Red uprisings were being put down and that work was being resumed in many districts where the communists had forced the workers to strike.

"Only small and unimportant 'mobs' of Reds remain to be cleaned up by the security police," the announcement said.

The number of Red prisoners captured by the security police in all quarters of Germany now totals nearly 3,000.

The damage will extend into hundreds of millions of marks.

HARDING GETS \$6,000 ON HIS FIRST PAY DAY

President Harding had his first pay day today.

Miss Katherine Shea, Treasury messenger, who has delivered the Presidential pay checks for many years, handed a check for a little more than \$6,000 to the President this morning.

Notables Attend Final Ceremonies and Crowds Throng Baltimore Cathedral.

By GEORGE R. HOLMES.
International News Service.

BALTIMORE, March 31.—In a crypt beneath the high altar of the ancient grey Cathedral Church, hard by the baptismal font to which his parents brought him eighty-seven years ago, James Cardinal Gibbons, priest, prelate, patriot, and dean of Cardinals in the Roman Catholic Church was laid to his long rest today.

His entombment with his predecessors in the archiepiscopal office—among them John Carroll, friend of Washington and of Franklin—came at the close of a requiem solemn with the liturgy which has grown up throughout the centuries and perfect in every detail, from the processional which ushered in the ceremony to the recessional which moved out of the church after the sepulchre had been closed with a marble slab.

At the conclusion of the solemn service in the Cathedral proper, attended by the largest and most notable assemblage of ecclesiastics ever gathered together in America, there was a brief pause. The pallbearers carried the coffin to its niche in the crypt beneath the chancel. A stillness, deeper than all that had gone before, pervaded the vast edifice and was broken only when the voice of Bishop Corrigan, auxiliary to the dead Cardinal and now administrator of the diocese, was heard intoning the final prayers for the eternal repose of the dead prelate.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES.

A great churchman and a great American had gone to his long sleep. In the city of his birth his long life had come to its worthy close. And he found his repose within the walls of the Cathedral, where he not only was baptized, but where also he was raised to the priesthood, where he was consecrated as bishop and archbishop, and where for thirty-five years he has presided as a prince of the church.

Throughout the impressive ceremony the delicately fragile body of the venerable dead reposed on a purple catafalque, vested as a bishop for the celebration of mass; upon his slight shoulders fell the purple chasuble. His feet were encased in soft purple slippers and at the foot of the bier lay the ceremonial red hat, which

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

CZECHS SEND WAR THREAT TO HUNGARY

Ultimatum Demands That Former Emperor Charles Be Expelled at Once.

BERLIN, March 31.—Czecho-Slovakia is threatening to go to war against Hungary unless former King Charles is expelled immediately, according to the following dispatch from Vienna today:

"The Czecho-Slovak minister at Vienna has sent an ultimatum to Hungary to expel ex-Kaiser Charles. Otherwise Czecho-Slovakia will consider it cause for war. Similar action, it is expected, will be taken at once by Roumania and Jugoslavia.

WILL DEMAND RETURN.

"It is reported that Swiss opinion is that Charles abused the right of asylum in that country and that Switzerland will forbid his return. Belief prevails that Charles will go to Spain."

(It is possible that the note referred to came from the so-called "Little Entente," which was formed by Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania, and Jugoslavia. Through a transmission error the dispatch from Berlin may have been made to read "Entente" instead of "little entente.")

LONDON, March 31.—"A military dictatorship is reported to have been proclaimed in West Hungary as a result of agitation that have followed the visit of former King Charles to Budapest," said a Central News dispatch from Vienna today.

Steinmanger, where the former king took refuge after being compelled to leave the Hungarian capital, was dressed in flags.

Troops are camped before the palace of Bishop Mikes, where Charles has been living. Many Hungarian and Austrian politicians of the monarchist faction journeyed to Steinmanger to confer with Charles.

It is evident from the developments that Charles hopes that his sudden appearance in Hungary might bring about a royalist rising. So far there has been no organized demonstration toward restoration of the Hapsburgs. On the other hand, the opposition is marked.

'I'M INNOCENT' SAYS KILLEEN

Bases Hope of Acquittal on Plea That He Is Victim of "Wild Party."

That he was the innocent victim of a "wild party," in which Mrs. Bessie Harris, of 1226 Fifteenth street, was killed by the accidental discharge of a revolver in a road house at Cabin John Bridge, on January 4, was the defense offered by Edward V. Killeen, thirty-eight years old, 3527 P street northwest, when he was placed on trial this morning in the circuit court.

BOTH PARTIES DRINKING.

Killeen, through his attorney, John A. Garrett, of Washington and Rockville, contended that Mrs. Harris was killed accidentally; that he had no intention of firing the revolver, but that when Mrs. Harris jumped between him and Burnett A. Tanner, with whom he was having an argument, the revolver was accidentally discharged when she grabbed his hand.

Witnesses testified that both Killeen's party and the Tanner party, which included Mrs. Harris, had been drinking heavily from bottles which were on their tables. It was also stated that Tanner used vile language toward Killeen, and that the proprietor of the road house warned him several times about it.

Attorney Garrett declared that Tanner was intoxicated, because Killeen tried to make "talk" with Mrs. Harris after he had watched her and another woman dancing. He said that Tanner referred to Killeen as a "pool shark" and that he pulled out a large roll of money and offered to play Killeen a game of pool for it, accompanying his action by the use of cuss words.

VICTIM WAS PEACEMAKER.

It was stated that prior to the shooting Killeen, with two women, were dining at one table, while Mrs. Harris, Tanner, and other friends were dining at another table. Words passed between Killeen, Tanner, and Mrs. Harris, which culminated in Killeen drawing a revolver. Mrs. Harris met her death while acting as peacemaker between Tanner and Killeen.

Despite Killeen's plea that Mrs. Harris met her death as an accident, State's Attorney Thomas L. Dawson asked for a verdict of first degree murder, attempting to prove that Killeen deliberately fired the shot that killed the young woman.

Clean-shaven and immaculately dressed, Killeen appeared at ease when his trial began this morning. He was accompanied by his wife, who has stood by him ever since his arrest following the death of Mrs. Harris. During his incarceration at the jail in Rockville, Mrs. Killeen has been a daily visitor there.

The jury is composed of Harvey J. Harris, foreman; Howard W. Bosley, Franklin I. Marden, Greenbury Griffith, R. Frank Gibson, Richard L. Watkins, James H. Anderson, T. L. Watkins, William E. Gregg, Arthur Wilban, Ernest Hawkins and Dorsey Dill.

CZAR'S DAUGHTER IN U. S., SAYS RUSSIAN

Declares She Told Him Ex-Ruler and Wife Were on Way to California in 1918.

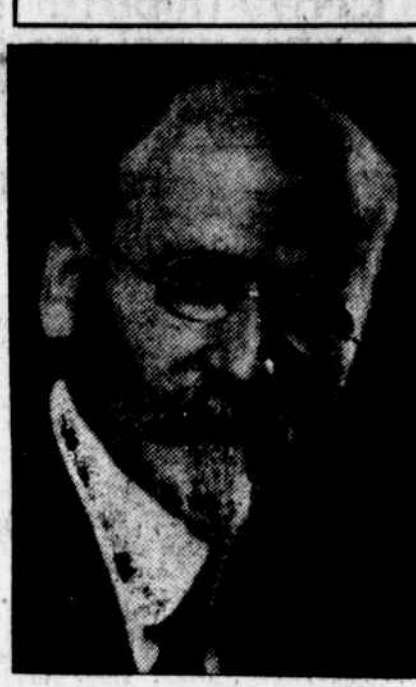
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 31.—The positive assertion that former Princess Tatiana, second to the oldest daughter of the former Czar of Russia, was alive and at Atlantic City in July, 1918, was made to the International News Service today by Harry Vee, musician, who claims to have been assistant conductor of the Russian imperial orchestra before the war.

The Czar and Czarina were alive and on their way to this country at the time Vee talked with the princess at Atlantic City, he said.

Vee declared the princess made her way into this country by way of Canada, married a New York waiter, and was living in a very poor section of that city in order to avoid detection. The former Czar and Czarina were en route to California, where they expected to live in seclusion, in July, 1918, the princess told Vee, he said, when he talked with her. Vee refused to say whether he believed the former Russian ruler and his family are now alive, or to tell, if he knows, where they are.

Vee is conductor of an orchestra at the Country Club here, and his words are given credence by those who know him.

Named Today for Public Offices



THOMAS E. ROBERTSON, Commissioner of Patents.



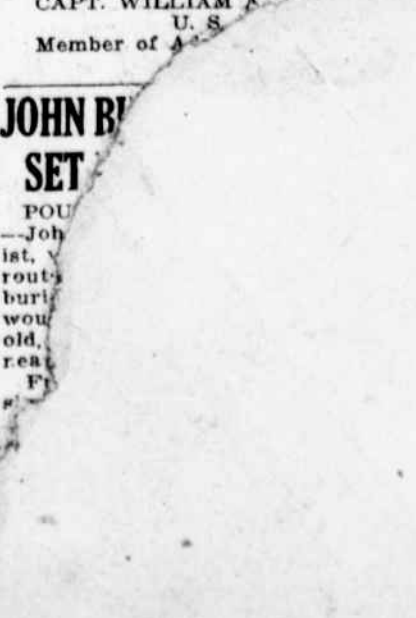
GEORGE H. CARTER, Public Printer.



CHARLES H. BURKE, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.



—Photos by Harris.



JOHN B. SET, U.S. Member of Congress.

CARTER TO BE G. P. O. CHIEF

White House Shakes Plum Tree for Party Workers in District.

LAWYERS WIN RECOGNITION

Appointment of T. E. Robertson to Patent Office Approved by Bar Association.

Several juicy political plums in the form of recess appointments were shaken from the White House tree today.

The prize plum, the possession of which is of particular importance to big business interests of the country, is the appointment of Thomas E. Robertson, of Chevy Chase, Md., former president of the American Patent Bar Association, as Commissioner of Patents. He succeeds Commissioner Robert F. Whithead.

Second in national interest is the appointment of George H. Carter, clerk of the Joint Committee on Printing, to succeed Cornelius Ford.

NAMES HEAD FOR INDIANS.

Bitter dissension over the appointment of an Indian commissioner to succeed Cato Sells was ended with the selection of former Congressman Charles H. Burke, of Pease, S. D. Burke was presented to President Harding yesterday by Senator Starnes, of South Dakota, and it is understood he was then told by the President of his forthcoming appointment.

The appointment of Capt. William A. Moffett, U. S. N., as a member of the advisory committee on aeronautics, and of Newton W. Miller, of Columbus, Ohio, as collector of internal revenue for the Eleventh district, also were announced at the White House today.

The selection of Mr. Robertson as United States Commissioner of Patents was welcomed by the District of Columbia Patent Bar Association today.

While Mr. Robertson has been a resident of Montgomery county, Maryland, for slightly more than twenty-five years, he is a native Washingtonian and was educated in the Washington public schools.

Mr. Robertson was born here May 7, 1871, and has taken an active part in District of Columbia affairs for many years. He is a member of the bar of the United States Supreme Court, the District Court of Appeals, and the Court of Appeals of Maryland. He has practiced patent law in Washington for many years, being associated with a young man with his father, T. J. W. Robertson, and succeeding him in 1899.

ACTIVE IN POLITICS.

Mr. Robertson has been active in Maryland politics, receiving the support of the Maryland delegation in Congress and of the national committee from the State. He is a graduate of the National University Law School and took a course at Columbian University, now George Washington.

Recognized as one of the most prominent patent law attorneys in the country, Mr. Robertson is a charter member of the American Patent Law Association and was its president in 1918. He is also a member of the University Club and the Washington Board of Trade.

He married Miss Mary Brackett, of Harpers Ferry, Md., and has three sons, one of whom is a student at Western High School.

In the appointment of Mr. Carter as public printer, President Harding has selected one of the best informed men in the country on the business of the Government Printing Office.

Mr. Carter was born at Mineral Point, Wis., September 30, 1874, going to Iowa when a youth. He is a former newspaper man, having served in various capacities on Iowa papers, and as Washington correspondent from 1909 to 1913.